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**KEN BURNS THE WEST – VIDEO VIEWING GUIDE**

Answer all of the question below while you are enjoying the documentary film *The West*.

**\_\_\_\_\_1. Who were the first white Americans to come to the Pacific Northwest and meet Native Americans there?**

1. Zebulon Pike’s expedition
2. Cabeza de Vaca
3. Lewis and Clark
4. Francisco Coronado

**\_\_\_\_\_2. The “last words” of Chief Joseph to his son were –**

1. “Don’t fight with the Americans.”
2. “It is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees.”
3. “Never sell the land where your father’s bones are buried.”
4. “Convert to Christianity, son.”

**\_\_\_\_\_3. What invention had resulted in millions of settlers arriving in the West by the year 1874?**

1. Telegraph
2. Railroad
3. Steamboat
4. Airplane

**\_\_\_\_\_4. One of the negative impacts of railroads was the destruction of –**

1. wheat fields
2. Bryce Canyon in Utah
3. the buffalo herds of the Great Plains
4. Doo-doo birds

**\_\_\_\_\_5. By the 1870s, most of the tribes in the West (Paiutes, Couer d’Alene, Utes, Cheyenne, Arapaho, etc.) had been confined to –**

1. Oklahoma
2. Dakota Territory
3. reservations
4. Canada

**\_\_\_\_\_6. What was “the truth” according to the Lakota Chief, Sitting Bull?**

1. Democracy is the greatest known governing principle.
2. The nomadic lifestyle of the Native American was the true way.
3. Americans are Great Liars.
4. The Native American Gods are unhappy.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. Why were soldiers and settlers marching into the Black Hills of South Dakota in the year 1874?**

1. They were trying to put down a revolt.
2. They were looking for a spot for a fort and GOLD!
3. They intended to take the Black Hills and drill for oil.
4. They were grading the Plains to build a railroad.

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Who was the leader of the United States Army in the Black Hills Region?**

1. Robert McClellan
2. George Armstrong Custer
3. John Pershing
4. Robert E. Lee

**\_\_\_\_\_9. What was discovered in the foothills of South Dakota which led to a rush of settlement?**

1. Oil
2. Gold
3. Silver
4. Timber

**\_\_\_\_\_10. What treaty was violated by American settlers entering the Black Hills region of the Dakota Territory ?**

1. The Treaty of Paris of 1763
2. The Treaty of Ghent of 1815
3. The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868
4. The Treaty of Portsmouth

**\_\_\_\_\_11. Sitting Bull considered himself a –**

1. Hunter
2. Chief
3. Holy Man
4. All of These

**\_\_\_\_\_12. How many miners had arrived in the Black Hills of South Dakota by the year 1875?**

1. 5,000
2. 12,000
3. 15,000
4. 35,000

**\_\_\_\_\_13. When the United States government sent in diplomats to purchase the Black Hills in South Dakota from the Lakota Tribe, what did Sitting Bull choose to do?**

1. He told the government they would have to pay more money.
2. He attacked the diplomats with his warriors on horseback.
3. He refused even to attend the meeting.
4. He attended the meeting and claimed “The land is not for sale.”

**\_\_\_\_\_14. What was General Philip Sheridan’s plan for dealing with Sitting Bull and the Sioux tribe?**

1. He wanted to tempt them with money.
2. He offered homesteads, cattle, and seed.
3. He wanted to use the Army to drive them back to the reservation.
4. He wanted to launch a surprise attack.

**\_\_\_\_\_15. What was the most sacred dance of the Sioux Tribe, which they carried out in preparation for battle?**

1. Rain Dance
2. The Sun Dance
3. The Ghost Dance
4. Buffalo Stomp

**\_\_\_\_\_16. On June 17th, along the Rosebud River, what Chief led an attack on the United States Army?**

1. Tecumseh
2. Pontiac
3. Crazy Horse
4. Geronimo

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Why did the Crow tribe and some Cheyenne scouts side with the United States Army and fight against the Sioux?**

1. They were traitors to Native American people.
2. The U.S. Army had bribed them.
3. They were afraid to fight against the U.S. Army.
4. The Sioux had stolen their land and were their enemies.

**\_\_\_\_\_18. Where did the Sioux set up camp to celebrate their victory over the U.S. Army in this engagement?**

1. Along the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon.
2. On the banks of the Missouri River on the Great Plains.
3. Near Fort Laramie, Wyoming.
4. Along the banks of the Greasy Grass, or Little Bighorn River

**\_\_\_\_\_19. What did Custer say he would do if he encountered the Sioux tribe before his co-commanders?**

1. He would wait until they arrived.
2. He would scout out the campsite and plan the attack.
3. He would attempt to negotiate with the Native Americans.
4. He would attack without waiting for help!

**\_\_\_\_\_20. How many Native Americans were camped around the Greasy Grass (Little Bighorn River) by June 24, 1876?**

1. 1000
2. 2500
3. 5000
4. Over 6000

**\_\_\_\_\_21. What did Chief Sitting Bull say as he prayed to his God?**

1. Grant us victory against our evil enemy.
2. Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us.
3. We want to live. Guard us against all misfortune. Pity me.
4. Glory to God!

**\_\_\_\_\_22. What was Custer’s only concern as he prepared to attack the Sioux tribe?**

1. His Army was outnumbered.
2. His guns were outdated and did not function well.
3. His men and his horses were exhausted.
4. The Indians might run away too quickly for him to catch them.

**\_\_\_\_\_23. What was the result of Custer’s invasion at Little Bighorn?**

1. Custer died, but his men fought the Sioux to a draw.
2. Custer was killed, but the Sioux retreated.
3. The Sioux tribe destroyed the 7th Cavalry, and Custer retired in shame.
4. Custer died and almost everyone in the 7th Cavalry died with him.

**\_\_\_\_\_24. What were American celebrating when they heard the news of Custer’s death and the defeat of the 7th Cavalry?**

1. Memorial Day
2. Thanksgiving day
3. The Centennial of the Nation: July 4th, 1876
4. Christmas

**\_\_\_\_\_25. How did the U.S. Army eventually respond to the defeat at Little Bighorn?**

1. They ceded all of the land in the West to Native American tribes.
2. They retreated from the Great Plains for the next 25 years.
3. They stopped providing food to Native Americans on reservations.
4. They sent out a larger Army and hunted down every band of Native Americans that had participated in the battle to punish them.

**PART II:** “**GOOD WORDS: THE NEZ PERCE STRUGGLE”**

**KEN BURNS’ *THE WEST***

**\_\_\_\_\_26. In the year 1877, where did most of the Nez Perce tribe live?**

1. In the Southwest, near the Colorado River in New Mexico.
2. On the Great Plains, near present day Wyoming.
3. In the East, in the Finger Lakes region of New York.
4. On a reservation along the Clearwater River.

**\_\_\_\_\_27. The leader of the Nez Perce tribe, who would not sign a treaty giving away the land (because it did not belong to him…) was –**

1. Looking Glass
2. Sitting Bull
3. Chief Joseph
4. Geronimo

**\_\_\_\_\_28. Chief Joseph claimed that the Earth was the mother of all people and that all of the people of the Earth should have –**

1. there own land.
2. to go to Church each Sunday and worship.
3. equal rights.
4. respect for the animals that live there.

**\_\_\_\_\_29. What did General Howard tell Congress they should do with the Nez Perce tribe?**

1. He thought a surprise attack would be appropriate.
2. He believed that the Nez Perce should be given homesteads in Nebraska.
3. He thought the Congress should consider giving the Nez Perce their land in the Wallowa Valley of Oregon.
4. He thought they should be starved out.

**\_\_\_\_\_30. After a renegade band of Nez Perce (led by Looking Glass) had murdered 18 Americans, the Nez Perce were attacked by the United States Army, resulting in –**

1. victory for the Nez Perce tribe over the Americans at Little Bighorn.
2. defeat at the Battle of Wounded Knee.
3. the massacre of 33 Nez Perce tribe members at White Bird Canyon.
4. victory for the tribe in the battle of Tippecanoe.

**\_\_\_\_\_31. What mountain range did the Nez Perce climb in an effort to escape the U.S. Army?**

1. The Sierra Nevada
2. The Bitterroot
3. The Cascades
4. The Black Hills

**\_\_\_\_\_32. While camping and resting after their long march, the Nez Perce were attacked and devastated at –**

1. Wounded Knee
2. Big Hole
3. Jackson Hole
4. Custer City

**\_\_\_\_\_33. While the warriors fought the United States Army at Big Hole, Chief Joseph led his people through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where the tribe held several tourists as hostages and killed two.**

1. Yellowstone National Park
2. Mount Rushmore
3. The Petrified Forest
4. Yosemite National Park

**\_\_\_\_\_34. Members of what tribe helped the United States Army to track down the Nez Perce?**

1. Sioux
2. Crow
3. Cheyenne
4. Iroquois

**\_\_\_\_\_35. The Nez Perce tribe hoped to escape the United States Army by joining Sitting Bull and fleeing to –**

1. Dakota Territory
2. Yellowstone National Park
3. Alaska
4. Canada

**\_\_\_\_\_36. Just forty (40) miles from the border, the Nez Perce were surprised by the U.S. Army and attacked. The reason they could no longer escape was because they lost their –**

1. food supplies.
2. blankets and tepees.
3. horses.
4. leader: Chief Joseph

**37. *FILL IN THE BLANKS*. After a siege of more than five (5) days, Chief Joseph was forced to surrender to the United States Army. In his famous concession speech, he said:**

“**Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”**

